

Edmonton Bulletin.

Vol. XII.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 21st, 1891.

No. 21.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Winnipeg, March 17.

A Carlo despatch says that an explosion demolished the Alderman arsenal and killed 100 derbies.

There is a fodder famine in Prince Edward Island and in part of Nova Scotia cattle are dying of starvation.

It is announced authoritatively that at the coming reciprocity negotiations at Washington Sir Charles Tupper will represent Canada, Premier Whiteway, Newfoundland, and Joseph Chamberlain, England.

The government is being urged to ask Lord Salisbury for a number of British regiments, quartering them at Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver.

It is urged that the presence of these regiments will do more than anything else to quiet down the annexation gang and check their conspiracy.

A leading firm of Ottawa solicitors who have enquired with Farrar's case have advised the government that there will be no difficulty in establishing a conviction against Farrar for his treason. It is not known whether the government will act, but if they do it is understood that several members of parliament would also be prosecuted. Their punishment would probably rather be banishment than confinement.

Winnipeg, March 18.

Prince Lucien Bonaparte died in Rome on Tuesday.

It is announced that there will be no changes in the cabinet before parliament meets on April 29th.

British Guiana has refused the reciprocity arrangements with Canada recently proposed by Hon. Geo. Foster.

The steamers Roxboro castle and Calcutta collided off Ushant island on Tuesday. The former sank and 22 of the crew were drowned.

The British steamer Utopia, carrying Italian immigrants to New York, collided with the British ironclad Rodney and Avon off Ragged Staff in the Straits of Gibraltar on Tuesday the 17th and sank. The number of persons on board the Utopia or leaving Naples was 880. Number saved 321. Number missing, probably all drowned, 559.

Winnipeg, March 20.

Seeding commenced at Calgary on Tuesday.

Work on the Calgary & Edmonton railway will commence on the 24th inst.

An extra of the official Gazette announces that parliament will meet on April 29th.

It is rumored in Halifax that Mr. Campbell, ex member for Inverness, Cape Breton, will succeed the late senator Archibald.

It is learned on good authority at Ottawa that the government has decided not to veto the Manitoba legislation regarding separate schools and the French language.

Reported in London that Farnell has challenged the McCallums to resign as a body. Farnell is to go likewise. Then present themselves for reelection as a test of public opinion.

Despatches from Sidney, Australia, say that McLaren and Stansbury will row for the championship of the world on March 24th on the Parnassus course. Stansbury will afterwards come to the world's rowing.

It is understood that Masson of North Grey gives his seat to Carling and will be appointed judge. Should Carling secure the seat, the wife, who has had a few of the council and Peter White of Renfrew minister of agriculture, Wood of Brockville will be speaker and Bergeron of Beauharnois, deputy speaker.

Winnipeg, March 22.

Oxford defeated Cambridge in boat race to-day.

The Regina Leader said before the election: No sane person will deny that few men have had the advantage Mr. Bevin has had and few are so eminently fit to represent a constituency in parliament. Judged by this standard and the election returns show that the majority of the free and independent of Western Assiniboia are insane. For they declared that Mr. Tweed was more fit to represent the constituency than the Regina Leader.

Richmond. The Calgary Herald says that "The most unpleasant incident of the local campaign just closed was the conduct of Mr. Bevin's scrutineers in seizing the name of the last known as a disreputable name of Calgary—men who, everyone knew, possessed all the legal qualifications. It was simply a vulgar insult which will not soon be forgotten."

LOCAL.

Boilers have appeared.

Snow now falling to day.

No passengers on Monday's stage.

P. PAIDEN trader of Lac la Biche in town.

C. N. Ganson of the H. B. Co., Victoria is in town.

Two prospective settlers from Red Deer arrived on Wednesday.

Mr. TOPPER, formerly trading at Victoria has removed to Moose lake, north of Pitt.

J. DENNEN and E. Nault arrived on Wednesday with freight for W. Johnstone Walker.

The first train of the season from Calgary for Red Deer will start on Monday or Tuesday next.

S. S. TAYLOR leaves for Calgary on Wednesday next to attend the court now in session there.

Mr. WILSON, traveller for Stobart & Co. arrived on Friday at last week and left on Wednesday.

JOHN ROSS, Indian agent at Saddle lake, arrived last night to purchase seed grain for his reserves.

THE H. B. Co. shipped a large quantity of flour and other goods to Lac la Biche on Friday by wagon.

D. L. CLINK, Indian agent at Battle river was in town this week to purchase seed grain for his reserves.

A. HAMILTON trader of Lac la Biche was in town this week. He sold \$825 worth of fur to W. B. Stennett.

REV. E. B. GLASS, of Battle river preached a missionary sermon in the Methodist church on Sunday evening last.

The stage passed a family of emigrants on the way north from Calgary, having a yoke of oxen and a wagon. These are the first of the season.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of the North of Scotland loan company and the C. & E. railway is expected to arrive shortly in connection with the right of way for the railway.

OWING to the bad weather on Thursday evening the meeting of the Red and Calgary club in Brown & Curry's store was postponed to this evening at 8 o'clock.

A NUMBER of teams left St. Albert on Friday to meet and bring in Prairie families who are now on the way from Quebec and will come from Calgary to Red Deer by train.

J. GRAHAM and J. DINNER arrived on Wednesday with a second boiler and smokestacks for the H. B. Co. steamer Athabasca. It is intended to double the steamer's power for the coming season.

THE Chicago Graphic of March 7th has a full page engraving of Philo Carpenter, one of the pioneers of Chicago, a page of Chicago churches, the hill of St. Lucia, Santiago, Chili, Judith, Mignon, etc.

M. McCALLUM of Beaver lake who went to Calgary to meet his family who were coming from Pembroke, Ontario, has returned with Mrs. McCallum and children, accompanied by his brother and his family.

FRE PRESS: L. A. HAMILTON, land commissioner for the C. P. R. returned yesterday from the east. He has been in Ottawa and Montreal for some time on business connected with the final selection of railway lands.

R. ANDREWS is expected to arrive from a visit to the north of Scotland next week, or the week following. He has been spending a good deal of his time in Scotland, from which he expects to see good results from shortly.

A LARGE number of teams have left this week for Calgary to bring in fur from the north. The rate is 3 cts from Calgary to the Landing. This is probably the last freighting trip to Calgary that will ever be made.

A LETTER from H. S. Holt of the C. & E. Railway to R. Dinwiddie says that a train will leave Calgary for Red Deer about March 30th and that it is expected to carry a large way for business men and the middle of April when we will be ready to contract to carry all passengers or freight officers.

A. E. PATTON returned on Tuesday from a trip to his former home in Bryson, Ontario, Canada. On the train on which he returned Calgary were about one hundred immigrants chiefly from Eastern Ontario, coming to settle near the C. & E. He found a very favorable feeling towards the Edmonton district prevailing among the people of the Ontario valley which met and expects a large number of prospective from that region as soon as the railway is completed.

LETTERS of enquiry regarding the Edmonton district are coming thick and fast. Those who received them by last mail from Dundasville Centre, Quebec, Arden, Manitoba, and Lindsay, Ontario, respectively. Mr. Houston answered fully and promptly. J. Knowles has also been recipient of a number of similar letters from North Dakota, which he also answered.

A TWO YEAR old heifer belonging to D. Ross, fell into a large open place in river opposite town on Friday forenoon. The ice had been cut and it hauled away for summer use, leaving a large space of open water. After swimming around in the water for a long time the animal was pulled out not much the worse. These open places in the ice are very dangerous, and should be fenced.

Commercial: D. D. Mann, contractor, states that work will be resumed on the Calgary and Edmonton railway as soon as the frost is out of the ground, and that the line will be completed to Edmonton early in July. When that line is completed work will be commenced on the Calgary & Fort Macleod section, which will be ready for operation, according to present calculations, next fall.

F. W. GARDNER of the H. B. Co., Lac la Biche, is in town. The winter at Lac la Biche has been similar to that at Edmonton, snow being only about a foot deep. Crops were good last year, particularly wheat, but counting quantity snow was small. The open weather of the fall caused a great part of the small catch of fish to spoil, which leaves many of the people short of provisions.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Edmonton,	Davis.	Relly.
St. Albert,	108	114
Victoria,	12	8
Fort Saskatchewan,	98	9
Sturgeon,	5	37
Battle River,	46	16
Beaver lake,	13	5
Lake St. John,	16	15
Lac la Biche,	3	27
Athabasca Landing,	0	4
Red Deer North,	31	39
Red Deer South,	15	0
Scarlett's,	5	5
Castles,	15	9
Gleichen,	15	19
Nanaka,	58	0
Langdon,	18	4
Calgary,	45	210
Cochrane,	15	6
Morley,	18	13
Camrose,	137	7
Barrhead,	49	8
Lagran,	62	2
Grand Valley,	4	2
Dawbush,	44	16
Lash Creek,	35	13
Pine Creek,	61	18
Okotoks,	63	27
Pekisko,	22	0
Forks Fish Creek,	19	18
High River,	41	9
Spring bank,	33	35
Coal Mine,	10	3
Pincher Creek,	119	1
North Fork,	16	5
Crow's Nest,	34	0
Dry Fork,	16	3
Macleod,	228	20
Manfred,	17	8
Lace Creek,	30	1
Kipp,	17	1
Mill Creek,	11	1
Little Bow,	11	1
Cut Bank,	11	1
Lethbridge,	127	163
Chocoma,	12	5
Woodpecker,	51	0

Totals 2781 931
Majority 1850

The following members of parliament who were elected by acclamation have been gazetted. South Niagara, Ontario, Fyfe, Hordell, Quebec, C. E. Vallanceur, Lottinville, Quebec, C. I. Rieffert, Gaspe, Quebec, L. Z. Jucore, Puvionville, Manitoba, J. A. Larriere, Yale, British Columbia, J. A. Mara, Vancouver, B. C. D. W. Gordon.

The letter of Hon. Edward Blake announcing his refusal of the liberal nomination for the Durham seat has been published. Mr. Blake's reason for refusing the nomination was that he was unable to secure any of the necessary requisites of his party, believing that his tendency was to waste attention to the States.

The Monmouth & Souris railway and coal company applies for incorporation.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The Free Press of March 7th and later dates gives the following returns.

	con.	lib.
Ontario,	47	43
Quebec,	26	37
New Brunswick,	13	3
Nova Scotia,	19	3
P. E. I.	2	4
Manitoba,	4	1
Northwest Territories,	4	0
British Columbia,	6	0

121 91

Huntingdon, Que., and Algoma, Ontario to hear from the former almost certain to go liberal and the latter likely to go conservative. If this is correct the government will have a majority of 30. Contrary to the first returns received, Montague in Haldimand and McNeill in North Bruce, conservatives, have been elected. King, liberal has been elected over the notorious Baird in Queen's, N. B. McGreevy the notorious is defeated in Quebec West by Hearn. London, Ontario and Quebec city are the only cities returning any liberals. Skinner of St. John, N. B. was elected as a liberal at the preceding general election, but is now classed as a conservative owing to his objection to unrestricted reciprocity. Fisher is defeated in Brome, Quebec, by the returning officer's casting vote. McLean and McDonald of King's county, Prince Edward Island, are the men who broke the liberal combination there, defeating the former members. McIntyre and Robertson.

CURLING.

Final match in bonspiel for Hardy cup. Tuesday afternoon.

A. Coghlan 18—W. Paton 10.

This result gives Coghlan the cup this year as well as if he wins it next year it becomes his property. The cup is accompanied by four medals presented by Mrs. Hardy which become the property of the members of the winning rink. The names are:

T. P. Cairney,
J. A. Belden,
G. W. Hisslop,
A. Coghlan, skip.

PRESIDENT VS. VICE-PRESIDENT.

Monday.
A. Coghlan 21—Dr. Wilson 6.

J. McMillan 21—Jas McDonald 12.

A challenge match on Tuesday, St. Patrick's day, Irish vs. Scotch, did not come off, as the warm weather had softened the ice too much.

A match was played on Tuesday forenoon between two rinks of girls, for a prize of four gold pencils presented by E. Raymer. The names were:
Annie Lander,
Jennie Lander,
Annie Goodridge,
Luella Connors,
Maggie Lander.

The former winning.

A boys game came off this forenoon.

The Winnipeg Commercial notes a steady advance in the price of oats in Manitoba. The country seems to be overstocked on oats and there are none on hand in Winnipeg. Winnipeg market prices are 40c to 41c, 35c and 40c being common prices for ordinary feed qualities. The rise in oats has affected barley which is now worth 30c to 35c per bushel of 48 pounds. Choice dairy butter is scarce. Twenty cents a pound is being paid for common grades. Eggs at 30c. Potatoes 30c a bushel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STRAYED
One small red and white heifer two years old in spring, branded L. on left hip. Any one having the same in their hand will kindly inform the undersigned.
THOS. G. LAUDER.

ASSESSOR WANTED.
For the Edmonton Protestant public school in District No. 7 for the present year, information as to the duties of the position will be furnished upon application received up to 4 p.m. on Thursday the 28th March instant by
C. F. STRANG,
Secretary treasurer.

Edmonton, 20th March, 1891.

THE EDMONTON BULLETIN is published every Saturday morning, at the office, Main street, Edmonton. Subscription—Two Dollars per annum. Advertising rates—Standing advertisements, two dollars a line per annum; transient advertisements, ten cents a line for first insertion and five cents a line for each subsequent insertion. FRANK OLIVER, proprietor.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, MARCH 21, 1901.

THE ELECTIONS.

Although more than two weeks have passed since the elections took place, and although the leading daily papers with more than their usual enterprise have filled their sheets with columns on columns of returns, it is an utter impossibility to know exactly what the result is, beyond the fact the government has been accorded a fair majority. As nearly as can be ascertained the rural districts of Ontario have gone liberal by a larger majority than ever before, while the large cities have remained solidly conservative. On the whole Ontario gives a smaller conservative contingent than at any election since confederation except in 1873. Quebec, the stronghold of conservatism, for the first time since confederation—except in 1873—has given a liberal majority. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have almost wiped out their liberal representation, and Prince Edward Island has reduced its liberal majority. Manitoba, the Northwest and British Columbia are as they were. Judging by these results it would appear that the Ontario farmers are tired of the national policy, while the cities still favor it, that the personality of the liberal leader has influenced Quebec, that the Maritime provinces have been more thoroughly hoodled than ever before, and that Western Canada is satisfied that the policy at present being pursued by the conservative party is better than anything that the liberal party has yet offered.

If it were true, as the speakers and organs of the conservative party from Sir John A. Macdonald and the Empire down have asserted and used every endeavor to prove, that those who voted for liberal party candidates in the late elections were traitors and desired annexation of Canada to the United States, the country would now be on the verge of ruin. For the two principal provinces, which are the foundation of confederation have given a majority for the liberal party—the alleged annexationists. If Sir John A. Macdonald's slander were true, that the majority of the people of Ontario and Quebec desired that the name of Canada should be wiped off the map, how long would it remain? Would Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and Manitoba and the Territories and British Columbia coerce Ontario and Quebec to remain in confederation? Does not everyone in Canada know that confederation is not the mere banding together of the several provinces now composing Canada, but is the outcome of the spirit of aggrandizement always existing in the two dominant provinces which gave their name to and framed the constitution for the whole. And who believes that that spirit is not as strong in those provinces now as it ever was? If they have shown a decrease of confidence in Sir John's policy it is because they feel that it has fallen short of the promises of national aggrandizement made in its behalf, and therefore should be condemned. That Sir John A. Macdonald has not hesitated to grossly malign a majority of the electors of Ontario and Quebec and injure the credit and reputation of the country to a serious degree by doing so is as plain as that his own and the Empire's hysterical claims to superior loyalty were taken at their true value by the people of those provinces. Had the hundredth part of the charges of disloyalty hurled against the liberal leaders in Ontario been believed they would not have secured a supporter from that province. But the people are getting used to such tactics and pay no attention to them. They want facts, not frenzy. The BULLETIN believes that the feeling against the high tariff policy has become so strong throughout Canada that Sir John owes his present reduced majority rather to the active or passive aid of liberals who could not approve of the unrestricted reciprocity policy advocated by their party and to such support as he could purchase than to any merit of his own or to the unmeasured abuse which he poured upon his opponents.

The means by which an increased majority was secured for the government in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick has not yet transpired. The bribe which secured two government supporters out of the six members from Prince Edward Island was the promise of a railway tunnel 17 miles long under the sea. If the increase of government support in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick is proportionately expensive, this will prove a somewhat costly election to the Canadian taxpayer; and Western Canada, which was not careful to make its bargain beforehand will probably come short in proportion.

Whether the government majority is fifteen or thirty-five there is no doubt that made up as it is by majorities from what may be called the outside provinces it is not as good to render the government secure as half the number from Ontario or Quebec would be. In these smaller provinces the question of local interests is of more importance than party politics, which gives the government party, being in a position to secure these local interests, the advantage and tends to increase an already existing majority. But that is all. Now that these smaller provinces hold the balance of power there is every reason to suppose that they will work the advantage for all it is worth, and if the government will not give as much as the opposition will promise, their support is not to be depended upon. Sir John in this case, unfortunately for himself and for the country, is not dealing with Brown or Mackenzie or Blake but with a man as courageous, determined and unscrupulous as he knows how to be—Sir Richard Cartwright, who does the "wicked partner" act for the silver-tongued Laurier. Sir Richard's policy of unrestricted reciprocity, as Mr. Blake shows in his now famous letter, is pure fudge, and yet it has put Sir John on the defensive and compelled him to summon forces to his aid as never before, with less than his usual success. Sir Richard says that the benefits promised the farmer by the high tariff policy had not been realized. All that was necessary was to present an alternative to secure the farmer's vote against the tariff, and he took up unrestricted reciprocity as the one upon which the most pointed arguments could be made to the farmers of Ontario and Quebec in regard to the market for their products of barley and horses. The farmer knew that he was being robbed by the tariff, and he voted for Sir Richard's wild-fire policy first to get even with the robbers, and second for whatever good there might be in the new scheme. The man who could do so well at the polls on such a plan, which it is notorious lost him a great deal of true liberal support, and in the face of the tremendous forces brought against him—when political raceability is the game is well able to hold his own.

H. W. McKENNEY,

IMPORTER

ST. ALBERT, — ALBERTA.

\$5,000.00

Private funds to lend at reasonable interest. Apply to GEO. A. WATSON, Barrister.

MONEY TO LEND.

In sums, and on terms, to suit borrowers. Apply to

CHARLES L. SHAW, Barrister. Edmonton, Alberta.

A. HARRIS SON & COY., (Limited.) EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

General traders and dealers in FARM IMPLEMENTS and

SETTLERS SUPPLIES. Buggies, buckboards and Bain wagons.

MCCAULEY & IRBETSON, Agents Edmonton, Alberta.

SPRING GOODS.

SPRING GOODS.

JUST ARRIVED

AT EDMONTON'S CHEAPEST STORE.

MEN'S FELT HATS.

FELT HATS.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT, LATEST STYLES.

MEN'S AND BOYS' READY MADE CLOTHING, SMOCKS, SHIRTS ETC.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINAWARE,

A SPLENDID RANGE IN THIS LINE.

TO ARRIVE NEXT WEEK.

LADIES DRESS GOODS; PRINTS, MUSLINS, ETC.

MILLINERY & MILLINERY IN THESE DEPARTMENTS THERE WILL BE SOMETHING A. I.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER,

STRONG BAKERS' AND XXXX FLOUR.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.,

AT BROWN & CURRY

HEADQUARTERS FOR GROCERIES.

NORRIS & CAREY.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES

WE CLAIM TO HAVE THE CHEAPEST, LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE

STOCK OF GROCERIES EVER BROUGHT INTO THE NORTHWEST.

NO SPECIAL CUT ON ANY ONE ARTICLE BUT REDUCED PRICES.

ALL ROUND.

ALL ORDERS THROUGH TOWN PROMPTLY DELIVERED.

HIGHEST PRICES IN CASH PAID FOR FURS.

NORRIS & CAREY.

ST. ALBERT ROAD.

THE FAR NORTH.

In May of 1890 Mr. Pike started on a second expedition to the Barren Grounds from Fort Resolution accompanied by Jas. McKinlay, who was in charge of that Hudson's Bay Company's post, and four men. They travelled with dogs and sleighs and followed much the same route as in the preceding fall. They travelled slowly hunting deer, which were on their way north, as they went. The spring was very late in coming. They reached the camp at which they had left the canoe the fall before while the ice was still strong, and taking the canoe on a dog sleigh they travelled on the ice, following the lakes until the 6th of July. After leaving the camp at which they took on the canoe they entered upon the true barren grounds, the region sloping to the Arctic sea. For some time after leaving the divide they passed over an ironstone region, but as they neared the head waters of the Great Fish river the country became less and less rocky, and the soil sandy, supporting in summer a growth of long grass and many flowers. This is particularly the case some distance down the Great Fish river where the country resembles the prairies of the Saskatchewan. The party reached open water on the Great Fish river about the 18th of July and at once proceeded down stream in the canoe. Geese were passing north in myriads. The deer had already gone north beyond reach, but bands of musk oxen were seen from the boat, or during short excursions back from the banks of the river every day. Many portages were made at the head waters of the river, but the stream enlarged quickly and the course becomes smooth in the prairie region mentioned. The river was followed to Beechy lake, about 150 miles from its head, and about 200 miles from its mouth in the Arctic ocean. From Beechy lake, however, it is not more than 50 miles in a northerly direction across country to the head of an inlet of the Arctic ocean. At Beechy lake an abandoned winter camp of the Esquimaux was found. They had been living in snow huts all winter. A large number of musk ox heads and other refuse of the chase was lying around. They found a broken stone kettle, fish bone arrow heads, musk ox horn ladles, seal skin boats, and other articles. Judging from these finds the Esquimaux were not acquainted with white men. Beechy lake is near the Arctic circle and is about the southern limit of the Esquimaux country. The Indians do not as a rule venture nearer than about 100 miles from that point. In this hundred mile belt of debatable ground the musk ox is most numerous. Messrs. Pike and McKinlay wished to push on from Beechy lake to reach some Esquimaux camps but they were short of provisions, and the Indians refused to go any further, fearing the Esquimaux, and one of them deserted. They had indeed objected strongly to going so far into the Esquimaux country as Beechy lake. There was nothing for it but to turn back, which the men did most willingly. They returned by way of a chain of lakes which comes into the eastern end of Great Slave lake and reached the lake about the 25th of August. A sail boat of the H. B. Co. met them at the end of the lake and with a fair wind they reached Fort Resolution in five days.

From Fort Resolution Mr. Pike started for Chipewyan on lake Athabasca by canoe, and from Chipewyan he went up Peace river, intending to return to Victoria, B. C. by the Peace river route. He reached Hudson's Hope, an H. B. Co. post at the Rocky mountain portage on Peace river, about the end of October. He delayed there for some weeks waiting for the river to close, but as it did not, he started on by canoe late in November and reached the west side of the mountains in open water. The river closed about the time the party reached the junction of the Finlay and Parsnip, the two main sources of the Peace river and they were compelled to abandon the canoe and start up the river on foot. Depending for guidance on two men who had been down the river twice before with Davis the trader, the party started through the snow for the H. B. Co. post on McLeod's lake, which empties its waters into the Parsnip by a small river. They followed up the Parsnip for eight days, making slow progress through the snow and at last turned up a small river which fell in on the west side, which they believed to be the outlet of McLeod's lake. After following this stream up for a day it became evident that they had made a mistake, but to the question: Where are we? the guides could give no answer for they had expected to reach the outlet of McLeod's lake in three days. Mr. Pike was not acquainted with the country and could not be sure that they had not passed McLeod's lake. They were almost out of provisions. He knew nothing of what was ahead but he knew the road back and that if the party could hold out long enough they would be safe. They therefore turned back, after caching everything that was not absolutely necessary on the march. In this cache Mr. Pike left the carefully kept record of his trip to the Barren Grounds, and many of the curiosities that he had collected. The return march to Hudson's Hope was very trying. The snow was deep and none of the party had snow shoes. For

eighteen days they had very little to eat, and for nearly half of that time they had nothing at all. However they reached Hudson's Hope at last in safety, and then found that they had turned from the Parsnip up the Nation river, and that had they gone on 30 miles beyond the mouth of the Nation they would have reached the outlet of McLeod's lake. However, it was too late then to mend the matter. Having failed in the attempt to reach the coast by way of Peace river Mr. Pike decided that the next best thing was to come by way of Edmonton which he did, coming from Fort St. John, Peace river, by dog train. Mr. Pike sent out during last summer a large number of specimens and curiosities from the Barren Grounds, amongst which were included the skins, heads and hoofs of two musk oxen. One of these is now in the museum at Victoria, B. C. It is said that Mr. Pike intends making a third excursion into the Barren Grounds during the coming summer by way of Hudson's Bay.

JUST ARRIVED BY TOM SMITH.

California and Ontario vegetable and Flower Seeds, also fine assortment of Candies and Biscuits, Fancy goods, Papetries, etc., etc. at
BILODEAU & KELLY'S.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,

EDMONTON.

AT FORT AND MAIN STREET STORES

OFFER THEIR WELL KNOWN CHOICE

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

OATS, BUTTER AND EGGS TAKEN AT HIGHEST MARKET RATES.

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES FOR FURS.

NO ONE HAVING EVEN A MUSK-

RAT TO SELL SHOULD

SELL IT WITHOUT

GETTING OUR

FIGURES.

LARUE & PICARD,

GENERAL MERCHANTS,

MAIN STREET, — — EDMONTON.

JUST ARRIVED CUTTERS AND BOBSLEIGHS

A large assortment of Wood Repairs for Sleighs, Cutters, Wagons, Buckboards and Buggies. Plow Handles and Beams. Also some oak plank.

W. FIELDS.

SOLD OUT.

The undersigned begs to thank his customers for their patronage and to solicit a continuance of the same to his successor in the meat trade JAS. McKERNAN who will collect and settle all accounts and bills to date.

R. McKERNAN.

BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR YOUNG AND OLD

BOOTS AND SHOES

BOOTS AND SHOES

COARSE AND FINE

BOOTS AND SHOES

A FULL RANGE

BOOTS AND SHOES

THE BEST THAT ARE MADE

A LARGE STOCK JUST ARRIVED

NOW IS THE TIME THEY ARE WANTED.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

AND DON'T FORGET THAT THE LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK IN TOWN IS KEPT BY

JOHN A. McDOUGALL.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA

F. FRASER TIMS.

Has now received, direct from the Eastern Markets, about two carloads of New Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of:

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,
MEN'S CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR,
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN WOOL SOX,
" " " OVERSHOES,
" " " BOOTS AND SHOES,
" " " SLIPPERS,

FANCY GOODS,
BLANKETS AND RUGS,
FUR CAPS, ALL KINDS AND SIZES.
FUR COATS, PEASACKETS AND LONG OVERCOATS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
CLOUTS AND MUFFLERS,
MITTS, GLOVES AND MOCCASINS,

GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,
ASSORTMENT OF EVAPORATED FRUITS,
MARMALADE AND JAMS IN ALL SIZED CANS,
SYRUP IN KEGS AND CANS,
LOAF, GRANULATED AND BROWN SUGAR,
HAMS, SIDE AND BREAKFAST BACON,
FLOUR OF THE DIFFERENT GRADES,
TOBACCOS AND CIGARS,
TUBS AND PAILS, ETC.,
PATENT MEDICINES,
HARDWARE AND TINWARE,
ALSO LUMBER AND SHINGLES,
GRAIN TAKEN IN TRADE.



EDMONTON MEAT MARKET

Is the place to buy

Fresh Beef & Pork
Mutton, Sausage,
Poultry.
Flour and Feed.
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FANE & JONES,
Beaver Lake,
BRAND—Same as cut.
VEST-Bar through brand.
CATTLE BRANDS—2 Felt
hip, and (Diamond D)
high hip and ribs. P. O. Address Fort Sa-

katchewan, Alberta, S. W. T.



PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given warning all persons against settling on the Indian Reserve known as "Pass-Pass-Chase's Reserve" situated at Two Hills, five miles south of Edmonton on the Calgary trail, the same being bounded as follows viz:

"By a line beginning at a post in mound, "twenty-eight chains and forty-six links, "more or less, North, and seventy-one chains "and seventy-five links, more or less, West "of the North East corner of Section 7, Tp. "52, Range, 24, West of the 4th. Initial Merid- "ian, and running East five hundred and "sixty chains, more or less, to a post, thence "South four hundred and fifty-three chains "and forty-three links, more or less to a post, "thence West five hundred and sixty-two "chains and seven links, more or less, to a "post and thence North four hundred and "fifty-seven chains and fourteen links to the "point of beginning."

Further notice is hereby given that no compensation will be allowed for any improvements that may be found on any portion of the said Reserve at time of sale thereof.

By order of
The Supt. Gen'l of Indian Affairs,
(Sgd.) HAYTER REED,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
for Man. and N. W. T.

Regina,
June 9th, 1890.

STEWART D. MULKINS,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

RED DEER, ALBERTA

BEAVER LAKE STOCK RANCH, ROBERT LOGAN PROPRIETOR.

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